### DEATH AND DESTRUCTION

The States South of the Thirtieth Parallel to Be the Scene of Destructive Earthquakes.

New York, Settember 21 -A special from Orlawa, Oat., to the Her-ald says: Prof. E. Stone Wigg'ns, of the Metrorological Bureau, says that the 29th instant will wi ness one of the most terrific sub erranean upheavals ever koown on this continent. Ina much as Dr. Wiggins foretold the Charleston earthquake his prediction is regarded as worthy of weight. Be-ing seen by a reporter last evening, he said: "It is certain that an earthquake will visit the Southern States on the 29th of this month. The disturbance will cross the Atlantic, and will in all probability affect Southern Europe. So ith America will be exceedingly liable to be affected, and the upheaval will be a severe one. There is no danger from earthquakes in America until the 29th irs ant, and even then the earthquake force will move from east to west on a parallel a few degrees south of Charleston. If Charles on is visited this time it can only be on that

Being asked as to the parallel of la"take place, Dr. Wiggins replied that the ectivity would be confined to the thir isth parallel of la itude and would extend from ocean to ocean. The shock would also affect Sau Fran-cisco and the Pacific slope. North of parallel elevan the disturbance will be margin. In either case a long time meteorological and will consist of a terrific storm, in fact, a vart hurricane. The dis urbance throughout will be ter-ific and cannot fail to cause wide spread devastst on. The force would be far grea er than that which caused Charleston city, and the conetry would be alike affected. The destruction to properly would be some hing terrible. Jacksonvil e. Fa., Macon and Atlanta, Ga., Mobile, Ala, New Orleans, La., Baton Rouge, La., Houston, San Aut mo and Galveston, Tex., would in all human probability be

more or less damaged. He predicted that New Orleans, Macon and Mobile would be rained, as these cities were right in the path of the subterranean and meteorological phenomena. When Dr. Wiggins was asked to what cause he attributed this terrific submarine upheaval, he de-clared it was produced by a shifting of the sarth's center of gravity and that this displacement would be brought about by a conjunction of Jupiter, Satura, Miraand our two satelitets, one being the visible and the other the invisible moon. The lat er is a discovery of Dr. Wigzns. Walter H. Smith, president of the As ro-meteorological Association for Canada, agrees with Wiggins in substance. He says the shock will be ushered in by a heavy s'orm in the West and Northwest and rough weather on the Atlantic cost. He looks to see great damthirdeth parallel of latitude.

THE CAUNES OF EARTHQUAKES. New York Herald: The recent catas trophest ( harleston has been the oc asio of reopening the discursion of the causes of carthquakes. Some of the last fortogus contain some valuable information touching these phenomens, while in many quarters the theories advanced have been wild and

Perhaps the best exposition of the causes and characteristics of earthquaker in general, and specially our Atlantic seaboard earthquakes, anywhere to be found is embodied in the address delivered by Sir William D. wso a pesident of the British Associati n, on the night alter the Charleston disester. This eminent Canadian sc estist, than whom no living men is better filted to expound the formation and charges of the earth scrust, gave the probable history of the formation of the Arlant chorean and the comine its which bound it. Assuming that the carth's nucleus or mess is solid, notwithstanding the pasticity of its under crust, and that this subcrust is not in a state of dry igneous losion, but in that condition of sque-igneous or hydrothermic which arises from the action of heat on moist substances, Pr.f. Dawson argued t at the interior suc ust is not homogeneous, but is composed of two layers-an upper layer lighly all ceous and of low spec fi gravity and a lower layer highly arged with irm and igneous rocks. I is evident, therefore, that if this be the duble souctors of the earth's under c us', when figures form in the un per layer the materia of the lower crus is forced upward by the pressure of the less supported portions of the former.

CAUSE OF VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.

The, of course, would give rise to volcule phenomens, which would be exposive or quiet, as dearmined by c it it with water. The contract in he emission of material from below te ov r cru t has caused the c u tt.b nd downward and sidewise, thus form hy areat beads, folds and plicato s. These great folding , sub-sequinty modified by surface deuncarrier, constitute our mountain rang s and pl-t-acs.

THE EARTH LIER A PRACE DEVING UP. Following th a-line of reasoning Sor-William compares the earth to actorp son ewby did up. "It has," he , "a la ge and intensely hardstone midk-nel, a tun pup in de ne of tw layer - a inner more dense and da k c o d, and an ou er le s dense and lighter coursed. These con t tu e the cut come. On the a life it tas s bumen buse or over trast. the or ceas of deving it has shightly s ru a so as to produce ridges and hickness on the outer cruet, and his outer cruet that recked in some time s, ont"

A GREAT PACE ONCE ACTING ON OUR

ATLANTIC SEAR ARD. Another remerkable for emphasized by Si William Dawson is the tone conditions at a ygodovica man of America without necessing has the A motachian redges, which intervent telwes; the Adaptic and St. Lawk by some mighty from acting foulte east, and that they have teas so the ir s ure only where far to the Guilf S. Lawren wand the Catchill regin of New York) they make been more ted by outlying haser of very old rocks - vs cee in

while Europe was represented only PREDICTED BY PROF. WIGGINS
AND WALTER H. SMITH.

White Europe was represented only by islands rising here and there above the sea, America already stretched an unbroken line of land from Nova Scotia to the far West." In this case America, not Europe, is to be regarded as the "Old World."

FUTURE CHANGES IN THE ATLANTIC BED.

Bearing these data in mind, we can early see the force of Professor Daw-son's conclusions. Coming to the question of future changes in the At-lantic, he says: "The question re-mains, has the Atlantic achieved its destiny and finished its course, or are there other changes in store for it in the future? The earth's crust is now thicker and stronger than ever before, and its great ribs of crushed and folded took are more firm and rigid than in any previous period. On the other hand, it is snown that move ments of elevation along with local depressions, are in progress in the Arctic regions, and a great weight of new sediment is being deposited along the borders of the Atlantic, especially on its western side, and this is not improbable. is not improbably connected with the earthquake shocks and slight move-ments of depression which have occurred in North Amer co. It is p ssibie that these slow and secular move-ments may go on uninterruptedly until considerable changes are produced, but it is quite as likely that they may be retarded or res rved." He adds: "It is possible, on the other hand, that after the long period of quiescence which has expeed there may be a new set lement of the ocean bed, accompanied with feldings of the crust, especially on the western side of

IS THE BARTH'S INTERIOR HOT AND FLUID? A most important question under-lying all seismological inquiries is whether the interior of our globe is a molten mase. Until comparatively recent times physicists alm st una imously agreed that the process of solidification began by radiation from the cooling of the earth's sur-face exposed to the atmosphere and that the particles near the center continued not and fluid. Fourier, Laplace, Humbo'dt and many great names are associated with this theory. "The h at of the water which flows from deep borings (arte-sisn wells), direct experiments regarding the temperature of rocks in mines, above all, the volcanie activity of the earth, shown by the flow of molten masses from open fissure; afford un questionable evidenc; said Humboldt, of the increase of heat fr very considerable depths from the upper stra a." If the objections on increase of heat below the earth's surface afford eny light on the therm d state of great subterranean depths, it follows that grani e rocks lying thirty miles under our feet will be in a sta'e

nology may intervene befor the ozeur-

rence of any marked change."

SUBTERBANEAN HEAT. Po s on contended that the warmth

of water in the artesian wells is merely that which has p-netrated into the earth from without. But this is manifest y an impossible explanation, as the ray of temperature as we go downward increases in every part of the gobe, irrep ctive of the seasons and of the temperature of the earth's crust. Observations on the pendulum have also apparently shown that the specific gravity of the earth under the great mountain chains is generally less than in the neight o ing plains, which is, as Prof. Newcomb urges, "exactly the result that would flow from the theory bat the earth's interior is molten). Mathematicians have, neverthe ess, found it hard to reconcile with this theory the phenomena of he procession of the equicox s, nu'at on and t dee, as the earth regists the mee pr du ing forces of the sun and meen almost prec's ly auff it were a solid planet. But this araument, which has been pressed by Sr William Thoma n and o hers, it defect ve and inconclus ve. This distinguished searts, while contending that much the larger part of the carth's interior is colid, admits that there may be within its bowels. that there may be within its bowels great seas of molten matter which is occasionally be ched forth fom volcause cones. It is certain that this is actually the case in many geographical areas—e-painty in the socalied volcanic districts, and within the "ci-cles of fire" which have been traced by volcanic creters emerging fr. m the grand oceanic ba ine. I would eke be difficult to explain the fact noted by the great physicist Forbes, that tavas from Vesuvius, from Heels, from e andes, from Jacan and from New Z aland pres ne such agreement in er-ent al partiru ara as can seemingly be accounted for only on the hypothesis that they all emanate from one vest edmmon rourse.

Bu in the light now altained or ata nable by the most eminent physicists it would be ab urd to sesen the absolute fluid ty or absolu e soliuity of

the earth's central ma s. Among the ingentous theori s devised to + x o a n a stamic disturbances is the attrac ive influences of the mom and sue. Prof. Perrey, a gr at sele-molo ital student, held the view that earthquikes felt at certain seasons of the year were presibly due to the sun and more producing a tide in the fluid interior of the globe, and that this tide pressing against the solid crus caused ractures. Though the theo ygained most crede ce on account of its adeption by Prev, it was enunciated long b fore his day, and his since been amelified by Faib, Assuming that earthquakes are wholly caused by the lunar and so ar a traction, and that they may therefore be predicted, Falbatta moted predictions, and in 1873, #8 Prof. Milne sta e., "he predicted the destructive war hquake of B-liuco, which earned for himself a eulogistic

PROP. MILNE'S OPINION Though not fully accepting Perrey's and Falb's views, Prof. M lae argu a that "we nevertheless have taveling round our earth, following the it trections of the end and moon, a tidal area. This area, impraed upon an area in a critical state, may cause it lo give way, and thus be the organ of an arthquake. Earthquakes ought, theref re, to be more numerous ween these stress are the g catest." And agaic, this high sutno it, says: "That ca thq akes are slight y more pum stone at ese particular veriode (of maximum stass or greatest pull exerted by the moon and sun-i, e., perigee and perhelp n - and egain when they are acteg in corjunction or at a zygier) is a strong reason for believing that the attractions of the moon and sub enter in o the list of causes producing these phenomene.

shore washed by the ocean that en- | 2 o'clock a.m., Au. ust 19th; new moon | This apparently auguine expectation, veloped all the earth beside; and at 8 o'clock a m. same day, acting on a lit is to be feared, will not be very at 8 o'clock a m. same day, arting on a direct line with the sun. Expensely o'clock p.m. on August 31st. The high tide following (the higher of the two daily tides) was at 9:35 o'clock p.m., just twenty minutes before the shock

occurred! It is obvious that if the Carolina earthquate was due to tidal influences any repetition of the shocks will be hera'ded, as was that of August 31st, by minor shek rgs of the carth in that region. It also seems to be c'ear that it Perrey's theory be confirmed, its fulfilment would be a strong a gument for the fluidity of the eart's interior mas, and for the not yet disproved theory that the fased masses glowing under our feet may be surject to dis-turbances which at certain periods are competes to cause fractures in por-tions of the earth's crust. In his re-port of the earthquakes of February, 1874, at Stone mountain, N. C. (within fifteen miles of Black mountain or Mount Mitchell, the highest peak in the United States east of the Rocky the United States east of the Rocky mountains), Prof. Dupre compared the shocks to these which would probably be made by a subterranean tide. "There may be boad and high arches," he said, "under which the arthquake wave may move without dis urning the crust above, or there may be deep depres ious present ng walls against which the molten tide may best and break and send up its toundering vibrations to the summit of the left est mountain."

AGENCY OF STRAM IN EARTHQUAKES All geologists assign an important par: t steam in the production of vol cinic eruptions, and it is highly prot margin In either case a long time able that most certifiquals is have been realively to our limited human chrc-caused by the peners tion of water into the superheated depths. formation of enormous quantities of digions pressure and explosive power in the pent up spaces below is certainly adequate to account for a ism'c phenom-na on a very extensive sca e. The great Kreks'on crupt on and the consequent earthquakes in 1883 were raused by the sudgen incursion of the Javan seas into the volcanic farnaces raging beneath them. Dr. Hector, the English scientist, who has just examined the region of the late New Zealand carthquakes, gives the following explanation of these awful convulsions: "The Tarawara mountain, which was farmerly a volcano, has been for sges heavily cap ed with obsid an, forming, as it were, an enormous glass dome hermet cilly sealing it. The pent forces I ave now blown

this dome away. The remendous ex-pesion has shattered the tubes or the piping of the pink and white terraces, which probably lead thou ands of feet into the sup-rheat d regions of the earth. This let down the whole of Lake Ro on absua and generated an ir conceivable body of at sam, which simply blew the entire valley and the adjoining river into the air." While such explesions are not likely to occur in nonvolcanic areas, they may possibly, on a smaller degree of intensity, tak + place in any part of the world.

CHEMICAL ACTION. As the formation of deep hollows in the sub rust of the earth would naturally weaken the support of the overcrust it is evident that when the unde lying rocks a e soluble by water or in jet to any kind of chemical degratation eartiquages may originate. The eating out of large cavernous spaces in the earth may be given as a powerful cause of seismic convolsonr. The excavated aree, deep un-derground, would fal in, as is illustraved on a small scale in mining dis tricis. Prof. Palmieri suggested that the disastrous as thousand thousand 1881 action of the tot springs under the town, wearing and washing out large

hollows, thus weakering the upper crus'. t on and t dee, as the earth retists the tide producing forces of the sun and moon almost prees by an if it were a tided those connected through the producing a suppose the suppose that the substitution of as possibly producing of ear hand through the substitution of the substitution o with faulting in the overcrost, which is then subject to elevation, by which c acks and fi sures are produced. The rapid v brations of atmospheric preaun daving eyetones and auti-eve onemos allo be regarded as suffi leat under peculiarly favorable circums ancer, to cause earth tremo's which may possibly eventuate in terious

ea thquaker. But the latest scientific researches seem to prove that the not effective seent in causing des suctive sho ks is water perc lating h ough fi sures as d cracks to the su e heat d rocks at great depths below the surface.

THE EARTH'S "SECULAR COOLING." It is now a sumed by scientists generally that the earth is slowly lesing its heat du ing long ages by rad ation into sp ce of its primit ve bea , and hence that is structure is slowly ontroling. A study of sterrestrial climates within the historic period affords, however, no evidence of any material alteration of the temperature of the land, sea or atmosphere. matolog ste who have long labored in comparing the mean temperature of d fferent parts of the globs in and in remote per ods have failed to d so ver any very noticeable change of climate in any large geographical a casince the beginning of history, o find any evidence of climatic change we must go back into the ahadows of prehistoric time, where nothing definite can be found. But notwithstanding the utter absence of climatic changes there is strong evidence for a pre-

of climatic changes there is etrong evidence for a pro-gressive loss of heat in our planet The primitive heat must be slowly radiated icto interstellar space, as there can be no question that the ex cess of heat in the earth's interior gradually reaches the terrestrial surface by sorducion, and once on the surface on y the a mispue ic envelops lies between it and space. this envelope offers no effectual every night, when the soil throws off the hest obtained from the solar rays. This radiation from its surface of all heat, whether from the solar rays above or from the glowing fornacis bere th, must necessari y, it continued long enough, being the temperature of the whole clanet down to teat of space. It follows that in cooling, the gibbs is also slowly contree ng, and cence the essertion that

rests on nere theory. THE PRODICTION OF NARTHQUAKES. As yet It can bardty breald toat any substantial poores has been made toward sample warnings. Of course, numerous theories have been advanced, each eleiming to afford a reliable basis for such premonitions. Prof. John Mine says: "As our knowl dgs of earth movements and their attendent phenomens increases there is but lit ledoub that laws will fundlard.

I now of the direction of the

t e contracting processis a large factor in earthquate causa ion by no means

it is to be feared, will not be very speedily realized. Until it is realized high tides occurred, therefore, for several days following. The moon's upper transit at Charleston occurred at 2:22 only an idea "of some universal and unlimited dange



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